

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE TREATY

Between the C R O W N S of

Great-Britain, France, and Spain,

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Concluded at SEVILLE on the Ninth
of November, 1729, N. S.

*Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo,
Successus hominum: carpitque et carpitur una
Suppliciumque suum est. —*

*Afflatuque suo Populos, Urbesque, Domosque
Polluit: et tandem Tritonida conspicit Arcem
Ingeniis, Opibusq; et festâ pace virentem:
Vixq; tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrymabile cernit.*

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OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

Treaty of Peace, Union, Friendship, and Mutual Defence, between the Crowns of GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and SPAIN, concluded at SEVILLE, Nov. 9, 1729, N. S.

I Am not in the least surpriz'd at the Pains some People have taken to discredit the Treaty with *Spain*, even before they had seen it. It was a natural Consequence of the Efforts they had made to prevent it, before it was concluded. They flatter'd themselves with the Hopes of a burthensome War, and they are disappointed by the Conclusion of an advantageous Peace. But their Consternation, great as it is, is not to be pitied, since it is a sure Mark of our Happiness. They are like those Wretches that live upon dangerous

Coasts, whose Profit arises from Wrecks, who subsist by the Calamities and Misfortunes of their Fellow Creatures ; and whose Affliction is consequently a happy Token of Calm and Serenity.

I must own I am so thoroughly convinc'd of the ill Intentions of these Men, and of the unworthy *corrupt Motives* on which they act, that I cannot help rejoicing at this Disappointment, which has at once destroy'd all the pleasing Prospects of Power and Revenge with which they had for some time flatter'd themselves. And surely if any thing could add to the Pleasure which every honest *Englishman* must feel upon so joyful an Occasion, it must be the Damp it has struck upon the Spirits and Counsels of those who have so long labour'd to retard and obstruct the Scene of publick Felicity, which now shews itself to Us to the utter Confutation of all the Objections rais'd against the Measures that have brought about this happy Event.

The Disputes which were last Winter carried on with respect to the public Negotiations, are still fresh in every body's Memory ; and it is not at all necessary to repeat the particular Arguments

ments which were then us'd ; yet this is certainly worth recollecting, as what was then objected with so much Truth to the Writers against the King's Measures that it has never receiv'd a satisfactory Answer, That they not only endeavour'd by the most groundless Insinuations and Assertions to raise Prejudices in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, but even went so far as to suggest such Arguments to our Enemies, as were most likely to prevent their Acceptation of those Terms which alone could at that Time have secur'd our National Interests. And indeed it was not at all wonderful, that Those who, in order to promote the Success of their pernicious Schemes, had leagu'd themselves with *One* so infamous for betraying his Country, and for the ungrateful Returns he has constantly made to all who have either *employ'd* or *protected him*, should, for the same Ends, make no Scruple of adopting his Morals and Maxims, and so openly declare themselves in Favour of any Power which, they then flatter'd themselves, would be most willing, as well as best able, to second their ill Designs upon this Nation.

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The Point then labour'd was, as I before hinted, to prevent the Conclusion of the Provisional Treaty ; and this was to be done by furnishing *Spain* with Arguments to justify their seizing and detaining the South Sea Company's Effects, and their Depredations upon our Merchants in the *West Indies*. What Impression was really made at the Court of *Madrid* by these treacherous and ill-grounded Suggestions, is now needless to enquire ; since by the late happy Change of Affairs, all such malicious Insinuations are become insignificant, his Majesty having sooner found a Disposition to Peace and Reconciliation in a Foreign Power, engaged in opposite Interests, than in these Domestick Enemies to his Person and Government.

It cannot certainly be expected that the same Persons, who were so much alarm'd at the Negotiations, and apprehended so many ill Consequences to themselves from the *Conclusion* of a *Provisional* Treaty, should shew less Concern and Disappointment upon the News of a *solid* and *lasting* Peace, or should be less alert and active in their Endeavours to prevent its becoming General. And indeed, since the Treaty of *Seville* is beyond

yond the Reach of their most artful Malice, since the States General have acceded to it, and *one more Accession* might compleat the *Disgrace* of these Patriots, and the *Happiness* of their Country; it will be but consistent with their Character, and we may most certainly expect, that they will now apply their whole Skill and Invention to find out such Reasons as may best serve to divert his Imperial Majesty from becoming a Party to these Engagements.

In order therefore to shew what kind of Behaviour we are to expect from them, I shall just take Notice of some false Insinuations they have already let fall with Regard to this Treaty, which they could not at that Time have possibly seen, 'and of the Contents of which ' they would persuade us, that the Directors of a Company extremely interested ' in the Consequences of this Treaty were ' equally ignorant, tho' those Directors had ' seen and approved them. ' It is evident that these Insinuations proceeded rather from their Wishes, than from their *Belief* that they *were true*; and that the Concern they affected upon this Occasion, for the *Security* of our National Interests, was to be attributed to nothing but their Apprehensions

prehenfions that thofe Interests were but too well fettled and *secured*.

It has likewise been hinted, that the fecuring of the Succeffion of Don *Carlos* in *Italy* by *Spanifh* Garrifons, (which makes one of the principal Stipulations of the new Treaty) is a Step that may prove dangerous to the Peace of *Europe*, and that the Emperor in particular is obliged in Interest to prevent its taking Effect. At the fame time they have ventured to produce it as an Instance of Inconfistency in the Proceedings of the Adminiftration, that they are now (as thefe Gentlemen fuppofe) taking Measures to promote that very Succeffion, which they formerly represented as dangerous; not reflecting that the *Alteration* of feveral *Circumftances* has entirely removed thofe Apprehenfions, which were *at that Time* but too well founded; and further there can be no Inconfistency in consenting to Don *Carlos's* Succeffion to the Dominions of *Tufcany* and *Parma*, fince that Point had already been confented to and eftablifhed by the Quadruple Alliance: However, I will venture to fay, that whatever Fault may juftly be found with the Quadruple Alliance, there can be no folid Ob-

Objection made to that Part of it which allots the Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma* to *Don Carlos* ; the present Possessors of those Countries having no Heirs Male, and there being little or no Hopes of their ever having any. Had that Succession been left open, all *Italy*, considering the Strength and Influence of those Dominions which the Emperour has already got Possession of in that Country, must in all Probability have fallen into his Hands, or at least into such Hands as must have had an entire Dependency on him. And this seems to be the Opinion of the Body of the Inhabitants in those Countries : For by all the Advices from thence, there never did appear greater Joy and Satisfaction in People of all Orders and Ranks upon any Occasion, than was observed there upon the News of the Treaty of *Seville's* being signed.

As to this Nation, it has already sufficiently contributed to the aggrandizing of his Imperial Majesty in that Part of the World, and has for some Years past felt, and may still feel in a yet more sensible Manner, the Returns of his Ingratitude. But whether the Gentlemen approve or disapprove of this

Succession, they cannot charge it as a Fault of this Treaty. I do not pretend to be able to form any Judgment how far the Counsels at *Vienna* may be influenced by their *Suggestions*, I am not at all acquainted with the Intentions of that Court as to this Particular, and I have very little Reason to expect any Information from *thence*, having never dealt in their *Honourable Traffick* of transmitting Intelligence from *hence thither*. Only thus much I will venture to affirm, that his Imperial Majesty cannot reasonably take Offence at this Stipulation, being himself under previous Engagements to make it effectual: For these Gentlemen ought to remember, that the Territories of *Tuscany* and *Parma* were yielded to *Don Carlos* by the Quadruple Alliance; and that the Emperour has in Consequence of that Treaty already given Him the Eventual Investitures of those Dutchies, for which his Imperial Majesty had, and still possesses, the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as an Equivalent: Neither can the Variation made by the present Treaty of *Spanish* instead of *Swiss* Garrisons, justify, in Reason and good Sense, his Imperial Majesty's not consenting to it, unless he can shew that he

he may be prejudiced by that Alteration ; for it is to be supposed that it has always been his Intention to make good the Engagement which he laid himself under by the Quadruple Alliance, in favour of *Don Carlos's* Succession ; and the only Question now is, whether this Variation will make that Engagement more effectual or not ? If it makes it more effectual, it would be inconsistent with his Imperial Majesty's good Faith to oppose it ; if otherwise, he ought not to complain of it in that View. If he has, as these Gentlemen seem to think, an Inclination to defeat that Succession, whether this Alteration be really for the Advantage of *Spain* or not, I do not pretend to decide ; but all who were acquainted with this Transaction, were at a Loss to know why his Catholick Majesty prefer'd *Spanish* to *Swiss* Garrisons. It is no Reflection upon the Troops of any Nation to say, that in Courage and Fidelity the *Swiss* are inferior to none ; and their Officers are remarkable for keeping their Companies compleat ; and in this particular the Situation of their Country would have made them preferable to the Troops of any other Nation. And had the King of *Spain* determined

terminated to make Use of *Swiss* Garrisons for this Service, another very great Advantage would have accrued to *Don Carlos*, from the Influence which the raising so considerable a Body of Troops in *Switzerland* must have created in that Country, in favour of his Succession. Besides, the States General having never acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, one third even of the *Swiss* Garrisons would have been in the Pay of the King of *Spain*.

As to the *Spanish* Garrisons, they are as strictly obliged by this Treaty, as the neutral ones were to have been, not to interfere in any manner with the Government of those Countries, but to confine themselves barely to keeping Possession of the Places committed to their Care ; and the Emperor can be under no Apprehensions of Danger on this Head, having constantly, in the Neighbourhood of those Garrisons, a Number of Troops more than sufficient to awe and check them, should they think of exceeding the Bounds prescribed them ; and he can, without doubt, as easily keep them in order as he could the *Swiss*. It is therefore, in my Opinion, undeniable, that the Emperour cannot, in Justice,

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tice, refuse to joyn in this Treaty on Account of this Variation : And it is equally manifest, that any Minister would have deserved the severest Punishment, who should have advised the King to have deferred, for one Month only, the Accommodation of our Differences with the Court of *Spain*, for the Sake of this Alteration ; especially since, by the Manner in which this Affair is now settled, we are freed from the Engagement we were before under, of paying, till such Time as those Stipulations in the Quadruple Alliance should take Effect, one third Part of the Expence which would have been requisite for maintaining neutral Garrisons in the Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*. I am perswaded the World will, upon the whole, own that His Majesty and his Allies have acted very generously with Regard to the Emperour, since, instead of resenting the ungrateful Part the Court of *Vienna* has acted towards His Majesty and this Nation, they have once more put it in his Imperial Majesty's Power to make his Peace upon safe and honourable Terms, without any Diminution either of his Rights or Possessions. But if the Court of *Vienna* shall be so ill advised as to
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refuse these Offers, They alone ought to be answerable for the Mischiefs they will in all probability bring upon themselves ; and it is hardly to be imagined that they will find any Allies to support them in so wild and unjustifiable an Opposition to Measures that have been concerted by Powers of such Weight and Consideration, as those who have joined in this Treaty for the publick Tranquility.

To quiet the Uneasinesses of these Gentlemen, and to rid them of those terrible Apprehensions they seem to be under least *this so long look'd for Peace should have left our foreign Acquisitions in an uncertain and precarious Condition*, I shall beg Leave to observe to them, that as by the first Article of this Treaty all former Treaties and Conventions between the contracting Parties are renew'd and confirm'd, in the same Manner as if they were actually inserted Word for Word in this ; it is evident that we have here a very full Acknowledgement on the Part of *Spain*, of our Right to *Gibraltar*, and the Island of *Minorca*, which was acquired by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and has been confirmed to us by several subsequent Treaties. But the second Article still goes farther, and by
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it the King of *Spain* himself gives his Majesty his Guaranty, for all his Kingdoms, States and Dominions, in whatsoever Part of the World they are situated, and consequently for the Possession of these very Places. This Guaranty is given absolutely, upon the Foot of former Treaties, without any Reservation for a future Discussion of any Pretensions whatsoever, either at a Congress, or before Commissaries. So that I may defy these Gentlemen, or any body else, to shew in what Manner those *Foreign Acquisitions* can be more effectually secured.

As our Possessions are thus secured to us beyond all Possibility of Doubt or Cavil, so all our Privileges and Advantages in Commerce are reestablished upon the Foot of former Treaties ; and it is likewise with great Satisfaction that I observe, that the utmost Regard has been shewn towards the Losses which our Merchants may (not only for these few Years last past, but at any Time since the Treaty of *Utrecht*) have sustained. His Majesty's tender Concern for his Trading Subjects, who have certainly a Right to his peculiar Care and Protection, is the more to be applauded, because it

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has frequently been their hard Fate to be the Victims of National Quarrels, and to be left, at the Conclusion of a Peace, without any Compensation for the Calamities which the preceding Disturbances had brought upon them. It is therefore the most sensible Pleasure to me, to reflect, that by the Articles of this Treaty our Merchants are entitled to Restitution of all Ships and Effects that have at any time been taken from them since the Period above-mentioned, contrary to the Treaties of *Utrecht*, or any other Treaties which subsisted between *England* and *Spain* to this very Day, which is the Point I shall now proceed to prove.

By the first Article (as I before observed) all former Treaties and Conventions of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, are, without any Exception, renewed and confirm'd, in as ample Manner, as if they had been inserted Word for Word, His Catholick Majesty promising *not to do any thing himself, or even suffer any thing to be done, that may be contrary thereto directly or indirectly.*

By the second our Possessions, and all our Privileges and Rights of Commerce; are guaranteed to us.

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By the fifth *immediate Reparation* is promis'd for those Depredations which have been made upon our Trade, in *Europe since the Time prescrib'd by the Preliminaries for the Cessation of Hostilities* there, as likewise for all Damages suffer'd by the Subjects of England *in the West-Indies since the Arrival of the King of Spain's Orders at Cartagena.*

The sixth Article declares, and that without any Limitation as to the Retrospect, that all Seizures of Ships and Effects made at Sea, in Europe, *to the Time prescrib'd by the Preliminaries for the Cessation of Hostilities*; and in the West-Indies, *till the Arrival of his Catholick Majesty's Orders at Cartagena*; shall be referred to Commissaries, who shall be appointed for that purpose within four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and whose Decisions shall be punctually executed.

And indeed for my own Part I must confess myself ignorant, and I believe might challenge the most clear-sighted of these Gentlemen to shew, what other Method could possibly have been used, in a Case where there must of necessity be so great a Variety of Pretensions,

some of them of so long standing, and where the Distance of Place and Time alone must have made great Alteration with Regard to the Captures and Seizures, as well as to the several Proofs.

The first separate Article does most fully shew that the Terms of our former Treaties with *Spain* are to be the Rule and Measure of the Restitution of all Seizures made upon the breaking out of Hostilities, and of the Reparation to be given for the Losses sustained at that Time by our Merchants. And in the second separate Article it is declared that, in Consequence of the foregoing one, *all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, taken or seized*, (provided it were not *upon account of unlawful Commerce*) and which shall be proved by authentick Proofs and Documents to have been detained, seized, or confiscated in the Ports of Spain, either in Europe or in the Indies, and namely the Ship Prince Frederick, and her Cargo, if they have not been restored already, shall be immediately restored in the same Kind, as to those things which shall be found still remaining in that Condition; or in default thereof, the just and true Value of them according
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to their Valuation ; which, if it was not made at the Time, shall be regulated by the authentick Informations which the Proprietors shall exhibit to the Magistrates of the Places and Towns where the Seizures were made.

And it appears manifestly by the latter Part of this Article, that Those only whose Validity may not yet have been sufficiently made out, are to be referred to the Examination of the Commissaries *to do therein according to Right upon the Foot of the Treaties.*

And indeed it was but just that these Seizures should be distinguish'd by an immediate Restitution, since the Claim of our Merchants is, in this Case more clear, and less liable to dispute, than it can be in the Case of Depredations committed upon them by private Captors ; these Ships and Effects having not only been seized within the Time allowed by the Treaties confirmed in the foregoing Article for removing them from the several Ports of *Spain*, but being detain'd for his Catholick Majesty's own Use, by his own Officers, and in Obedience to particular Orders from the Court of *Spain*. So that the said Ships and Effects, or the Value
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of them must be either in his Majesty's own Possession, or in the Hands of his Officers.

So that upon the whole it is evident, that our Right to reparation is not confined, as has been falsely insinuated, to such Losses only, as have been suffered since the Year 1727 ; but will extend itself to any Depredations and Violences that we may have suffer'd, in Violation of former Treaties, either in *Europe* or the *West-Indies*, from the Date of the Treaty of *Utrecht* to this present Time.

And it is with the utmost Satisfaction that I observe, that the Readiness and Cordiality with which his Catholick Majesty enter'd into this Treaty, gives us great Reason to think him sincerely disposed to fulfil punctually the several Engagements of it ; and that, as a farther Proof of these good Dispositions on the Part of *Spain*, The several Cédulas for the South-Sea Ship, for the reestablishing their Factories, and delivering their Effects, as also for the Restitution of all Prizes taken from our Merchants since the Arrival of the King of *Spain's* Orders at *Carthagena* the 22^d of *June* 1728,

1728, have been already actually transmitted hither from *Seville*.

It has been urg'd that *these Demands may be frustrated by a pretence of illicite Trade, such as having one single Piece of Eight on Board, when taken, which it is said can scarce fail to happen*; In answer to this Objection, I shall only observe, that this can never be the Case of any Ships that traded fairly to our own Ports, and had not carry'd on an unlawful Commerce to the Ports of the *Spanish West-Indies*; for no Ship that has not been so trading can be seized or confiscated for having *Spanish Money* on Board. If therefore any Subject of *England* shall suffer upon this Article, he will suffer not for want of the King's Care in establishing former Treaties, and securing to his Subjects the Benefit of them, but for wilfully transgressing Himself the Articles of Commerce long since establish'd between the two Nations, and indeed between *Spain* and all other Nations who trade with that Kingdom.

But before I leave this Article, I must take Notice of that Part of it, which relates to the Claim his Catholick Majesty may have to Recompence for the
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Spanish Ships of War, which were taken in the Mediterranean in the Year 1718. By the Treaty of 1721 it was agreed that those Ships should be restored; or in case of their being sold, the Value of them paid in Money to the King of *Spain*. As therefore the King of *Spain* had agreed, by the first Article of this Treaty to a Confirmation of the Treaty of 1721, and had consequently acknowledged our Right to demand Restitution of all that we could ever have claim'd in pursuance of that Treaty, He, in his Turn, pretended to the Restitution of the Men of War above-mentioned, or their Value, by virtue of the same Treaty. And this certainly was a Claim, which, considered abstractedly from some Circumstances which attended that particular Case, could not have been disputed. Those Circumstances were, That his Catholick Majesty did actually send Commissaries in pursuance of the Treaty of 1721, to *Port Mahon*, where the said Men of War then lay, to demand the Restitution of them, and that they were really at that Time offer'd to those Commissaries, but refused by them, on Account of their being in a decay'd Condition, and unfit for Service, and were
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upon that Refusal, drawn out of the Harbour by Order of the Governour, and sunk in the main Sea. This was what was alledged on our Part when the present Treaty was negociating, but as the King of *Spain* still insisted upon his Right to the Restitution of the said Ships, tho' he was contented to refer that Pretension to the Discussion of Commissaries, I would fain know upon what Grounds, and by what Rule of Justice, his Majesty could have refused to comply with this Request ; since it is notorious that the Ships to which *Spain* was intitled by the fifth Article of the Treaty of 1721 were never actually restored, and his Catholick Majesty has at least a Right to have the Reasons, why they were not restored, examin'd into. And there was the less Pretence for declining this Discussion, because we were sure that it would upon Examination appear that it was the Fault of the *Spaniards* only that those Ships were not put into their Possession.

Having thus given my Sentiments upon the Treaty lately concluded at *Seville*, and proved it to be just, honourable and advantageous, I cannot omit making one Observation in order to shew his Majesty's

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ty's Goodness to his *British* Subjects upon this Occasion. His Majesty by his wise and steady Conduct had given so happy a Turn to the Affairs of *Europe*, that the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* were equally desirous of being reconcil'd to him ; and his Majesty's preferring an Alliance with *Spain*, is a strong Proof that the Interests of *Great Britain* have the chief Place in his Thoughts. His Majesty might certainly have promised himself not only Security, but even great Advantages to his *German* Territories, from a Reconciliation with the Emperor ; and on the contrary, he may now perhaps meet with Marks of Resentment in those Quarters. *Seckendorff* will without doubt be again called upon to exert the Authority which he pretends to have gain'd over his *Prussian* Majesty, to induce him to quarrel once more with those to whom he ought by all the Ties of Blood, Interest, and Religion, to be most closely united. But the Consideration of these Dangers made no Impression upon his Majesty, nor did in the least influence his Determination as to the Part he was to take ; He saw that *Great Britain* as to herself, would have nothing to apprehend from the Emperor after his
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Separation from his Catholick Majesty ; and the Advantages accruing to this Nation in Point of Trade and Commerce, were too obvious for Him to hesitate a Moment in closing with *Spain*.

What I have just mentioned concerning *Prussia*, leads me to reflect a little upon what has pass'd so lately with Relation to that Court, which furnishes us with such a remarkable Instance of the ill Dispositions and Designs of these Gentlemen, that if it were not already too publick and notorious, I should be glad, for the Honour of my Country, to pass it over in Silence. Upon the first Prospect of an Accommodation with *Spain*, their Attention and Hopes were immediately fixed upon the King of *Prussia*, and being apprehensive that they should soon be driven from the Congress at *Soissons*, they resolved to take Refuge in that at *Brunswick*. And tho', at the time when the King of *Prussia* espous'd the Interests of *England*, by entering into the *Hanover* Alliance, they could not prevail upon themselves to treat him with common Decency, but represented him as a weak and unprofitable Ally, one that would rather be an Expence, than of real Service to any Cause that he engaged in,

yet, those very Persons, upon the first News of the late Differences between his Majesty and the Court of *Berlin*, immediately began to alter their Language : The King of *Prussia* was now become the Hero of *Those* who had before so shamefully ridicul'd him. At the same time the just Measures his Majesty was taking for procuring the Restitution of some of his Subjects, who had been forcibly carried out of his Dominions, were represented as Acts of Hostility ; and by a new Method of Reasoning, his Majesty was declared the Aggressor for having only us'd Reprizals.

In the mean while his Majesty's Allies were told that they were not oblig'd to take Part in this Quarrel, nor were at all concern'd in the Consequences of it. In short, no Arguments were omitted that might *provoke* or *encourage* the King of *Prussia* to a Rupture. Thus did these faithful Subjects, on one Hand, endeavour to raise an Enemy against his Majesty, and on the other, to deprive him of all Hopes of Assistance. The Event indeed did not answer their wicked Expectations, for the Storm which then threatened his Majesty's Dominions was so happily dissipated, that it only gave him an
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Opportunity of shewing his own personal Resolution, and of receiving the most glorious Proofs of the Zeal and Fidelity of his Allies.

For my own Part I must confess I cannot see how it can be the Duty of an *Englishman* to encourage foreign Powers to invade the King's *German* Dominions, and to excite the neighbouring Princes to oppress a People merely because they acknowledge the same Sovereign that we do. That Country, Barren and Despicable as it has been represented, has surely the common Claim of all Protestant Nations to our Favour and good Wishes, if not to our Protection; the last as well as the present Parliament have declared themselves to be in this Way of thinking, and we need not surely repine at their Quiet, nor are we under any Temptation to disturb it. I hope therefore that the malicious Desire which these false Patriots have shewn to distress the King's Affairs *there*, will have no other Effect than to open the Eyes of those who have been deceived by their specious Pretences of Loyalty and Affection for His Majesty; and it may reasonably be expected that the complaisant Person,

son, who once condescended to make a private Submission in the last Reign for some free Expressions that fell from him in publick, upon a Subject not very unlike that which I have been now treating of, will think this a proper Occasion for shewing once more his great Address in making Recantations.

After all, if this Gentleman and his Associates should find themselves precluded by an Accommodation of all our Differences Abroad from their late Favourite Topicks, I shall not be surprized to see them fall again into their usual Declamation upon *weak* and *corrupt* Ministers; though such a Charge upon those who have the Honour to be employ'd by His Majesty, may seem a little unseasonable at a Time when we are reaping the Fruits of their Abilities and Integrity.

And if an Imputation of that kind belonged ever so justly to them, yet it could scarce come with a good Grace from those who are so fond of fixing it upon them. If I had either Leisure or Inclination to examine into the Behaviour of the only one of this Cabal, who was ever in a Station, that could give him the least Appearance of being at the
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Head of Affairs, I believe I could produce as strong Instances not only of Want of Capacity, but of every Virtue which can qualify a Man for a publick Employment, as the weakest and most wicked Administration was ever accused of. And I am very sorry to say, that his Conduct since the Time of his withdrawing from the just Punishment, which his injur'd Country was preparing for him, has not given the least Reason to think that either his Judgment or his Morals are at all improv'd by the Misfortunes in which his Folly and the most profligate Disregard of all that is held sacred amongst other Men, had involv'd him.

























